The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,094.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid for in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	38 0
——— including postage..... „	72 0
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——— including postage..... „	38 0
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——— including postage..... „	21 0
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——— including postage..... „	7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
Third Ditto ..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertion „	0 2 As. per line.

No Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

...ON—December 4th, at "The Holm," Mazagon, the ... Edginton, Esq. of a son.

...L—December 3rd at Sattara, the wife of Mr. Josh ... Foxwell, T legraph Department, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

REYNOLDS—November 25th, at Lahore, the wife of Edward Reynolds, Esq Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

PARKER—November 19th, at Ra ni Pindee, the wife of Lieutenant A. F. Parker, 3rd-Assistant Commissary General, of a son.

DEATH.

TALBOT—November 22nd, at Mussoorie, Major Henry Christian Talbot, Invalid Establishment.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th December, at noon.

Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY		Leave Galle 18
„ Carwar	10	„ Negapatam..... 20
„ Mangalore	11	„ Pondicherry .....
„ Cannanore	12	„ Madras 22
„ Calicut	13	„ Coconada 24
„ Keypore	15	„ Vizagapatam..... 25
„ Cochin	14	„ Bimlipatam 25
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Gopalpore .....
„ Colombo	17	Arrive CALCUTTA 28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

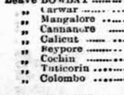
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Shipping Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bombay, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, viz. at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

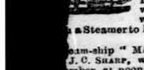
Up.	Dec.	Dec.	Down.	Jan.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY ..	14	& 28	Leave BUSSORAH	1	15
	Jan.		„ Fao	4	18
Arrive Kurrachee ..	18		„ Bushire	8	17
„ Gwadur	19	2	„ Linga	5	19
„ Muscat.....	22	5	„ B. Abbas.....	7	23
„ B. Abbas	24	7	„ Muscat	9	25
„ Linga	25	8	„ Gwadur	11	25
„ Bushire	28	11	„ Kurrachee.....	13	27
	Jan.			Jan.	
„ Fao	29	12			
Arrive BUSSORAH	30	13	Arrive BOMBAY	16	30

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th December, at noon.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, has a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaer, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th December, at noon.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Warren Hastings," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Warren Hastings."

Bombay, 28th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Jane Avery," George Hislop, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain Hislop will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birmingham," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to Forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Caroline will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,
Agent for Captain Caroline, Ship "Birmingham."

PURE MILK,

concentrated by the

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;

has been certified by

BARON VON LIEBIG,

to consist only of

PURE COW'S MILK,

conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of

INFANTS and INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep *well* for a fortnight or longer after opening, and is in every respect a great boon to all

PERSONS WHO USE MILK.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

LETTS'S DIARIES

FOR 1869.

BOUND IN CLOTH.

OCTAVO, 7¼ by 4¾ inches.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs as.
No. 8.—1 Day in a page with Sunday.....	4 6	4 14
No. 9.—2 Days in a page with Sunday...	3 12	4 2
No. 10.—3 Days in a page with Sunday ...	3 0	3 6
No. 11.—3 Days in a page without Sunday	2 12	3 0

SMALL OCTAVO, 6 by 3¾ inches.

No. 12.—3 Days in a page with Sunday ...	2 0	2 4
No. 12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page with Sunday	2 12	3 0

SMALL LONG OCTAVO, 7¼ by 3¼ inches.

No. 14.—3 Days in a page with Sunday ...	2 8	2 14

ROUGH DIARIES.

IN LIMP BOARDS, INTERLEAVED WITH BLOTTING PAPER

FOLIO, 13 by 8¼ inches

No. 31.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 10	1 14
No. 32.—A Week in a page	1 4	1 6

QUARTO, 10 by 8 inches.

No. 33.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 8	1 12
No. 34.—A Week on a page.....	1 2	1 4

OCTAVO, 8 by 4¾ inches.

No. 35.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 2	1 4

POCKET DIARIES.

LARGE 18mo., 5 by 3¼ inches.

No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0

LARGE, 32mo., 3¾ by 2¼ inches.

No. 20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 4	1 8

SMALL 18mo., 4¼ by 3 inches.

No. 22.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case Rs. 85

HARMONIFLUTES, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. PALISSINET FERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ doz Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Strap.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
½ „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM—

BADHAM BROTHERS.

WANTED.

SHIGRAM, Horse and Harness Wanted, in working order, suitable for Office use. Address "P.," "Bombay Gazette."

SECOND-hand Iron Safe Wanted. State size and price, care of "P.," "Bombay Gazette."

A GENTLEMAN, residing at Mahaluxmeee, would be glad to join another in the expenses of a Vehicle to and from the Fort daily. Address "S. J.," care "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Caurch Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to [illegible] and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new building for the National Bank of India in Rampart Row on the Esplanade. The Plans can be seen and bills of quantities obtained at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., near the Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders are to be sent to the National Bank of India, and no Tender will be received after 12 o'clock on Monday the 14th instant.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.
Bombay, 1st December 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The time for receiving Tenders for the erection of the new Bank Premises has been extended to 12 o'clock of Monday the 14th December next.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.
3rd December 1868.

MRS. CARROLL,

MILLINER,

No. 21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and Out-stations, that she has just received Overland a fresh consignment of new and fashionable Millinery for the season, to which she invites inspection, and hopes for a continuance of their kind patronage.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

All orders carefully and punctually attended to. Ladies' own materials made up.

25th November 1868.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

ALSO

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.
At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

CAPITAL TWEED SUITS, made to order. ... Rs.		20
FANCY TWEED TROUSERS..... Rs.	8-8	„
SILK MIXED COATS DOUBLE BREASTED ..... „	12-8	20
SLEEPING SUITS..... from „	12 to „	18
A VARIETY OF DRAB FELT HATS ..... from „		2

N. B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

REGIMENTALS.

The NEW REGULATION, FULL DRESS, TUNIC, for Infantry.

The NEW REGULATION, SASH and SWORD BELT, for Infantry.

STAFF CORPS BELTS, CORK HELMETS and COLLAR ORNAMENTS.

PATROL JACKETS for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RE MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of Michael Hugh Scott, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of No 41, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, Merchant, who died at Borrishoonock in North Britain on the 14th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and letters of administration of whose personal estates and effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 11th day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Alexander Henry Campbell, of Bombay, Esquire, Europ an inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, and to James Rankin, also of Bombay, European inhabitant, an assistant in the said firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, the constituted attorneys of Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqrs., Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Michael Hugh Scott, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqrs., as such executors, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; The present Viceroy and Governor General of India His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. dos...12 to		21
Superfine do. do....18 „		21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do...25		
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...14 „		20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton ...25		
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino 13 „		18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped..21 „		24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks...25 „		45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair ... 3 „		6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests.....	4½ „	
Silk and Wool Pants.....	3 „	8
India Gauze Pants.....	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants.....	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz....	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per dos. 55, 60,	65	0
Do Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	2
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz. ...	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each.....	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „ ...	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

The Pall Mall per dozen Rs.	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do ..... „	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 3-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use..... per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkercaefs, Colored Borders ..... „		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts.....	3	0

LINEN EPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use..... per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkercaefs, Colored Borders ..... „		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enameled	15	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings.....	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chains, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs ...	8	8
The Jerome do. ...	7	8
The Cantab do. ...	7	8
The Isis do. ...	7	8
The Derby do. ...	7	8

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands
„ Turban „
„ lined Cork.
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S

Black Velvet Hats.....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the undersigned have this day been removed to No. 5 Church Gate Street.

J. A. SHEPHERD.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st December 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

THE APOLLO
WAITING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

THE LESSEE of the Apollo Waiting and Refreshment Rooms,—the erection of which has just been completed,—begs to inform the Public of Bombay that they will be opened, under European management, to-day.

The Waiting-rooms, of which there are First and Second Class, will be found a very great convenience to all who may, from any cause, be detained on the Bunder. Attached to the Waiting-rooms are lavatories, &c., nicely fitted up; separate rooms being reserved for Ladies. The Waiting-rooms will be open to the Public free of charge.

Passengers embarking or disembarking at the Bunder will be enabled to deposit their Baggage at the above Rooms for safe keeping, a small fee being charged for the accommodation

The Refreshment Department will be conducted in first-rate style, the greatest possible attention being paid to the cleanliness and excellence of everything supplied.

T. HAMMOND, Lessee.

Bombay, 1st December 1868.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.
"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, well-digested summary, and all interesting matter fro *The Times.*

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, is NOW published

twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Three-pence per copy as heretofore,

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on payment at Printing House Square, London.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

THREE MORE NIGHTS.

THIS EVENING, 5TH DECEMBER.

REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!!
REDUCED PRICES!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3	Third Class	Re. 1
Second Class	„ 2	Fourth Class	As. 8

Doors open at half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Cunha and Co. beg to announce that they have a new Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Broad Cloth, Merino, Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families without frame. The above Articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopedia of arts and sciences in 21 Volumes A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadevie Road, No. 85.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—Notice is hereby given that the Liquidator is now prepared to issue Certificates to the Shareholders of this Bank for the Shares standing in their names this day, and that a first Distribution of the Assets of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share will be made to the Shareholders now on the Register on Wednesday next, the 9th proximo, and every ensuing Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 3, on their obtaining the Liquidator's Certificate during the previous week.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 30th November 1868

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of Govind Girdhur.

UPON reading the Petition and Affidavit of the above-named Trader, hereunto annexed and marked A and C, and the Office Copy of the Trustee's Certificate, also hereto annexed and marked B, and on hearing Mr. Manisty, Solicitor for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be discharged under the Provisions contained in Sections 28 and 24 of Act 28 of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on Monday the 7th day of December next, in my Chambers, at 10-30 A.M.; and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami-Jam-hed," and the "Bombay Samachar."—Dated this 21st day of November 1868. C. SARGENT.

H. MANISTY,
Solicitor for Govind Girdhur.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening.....Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1. Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GRAVES, Secretary.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

Chubb's Paper Boxes with inkstand and pen tray—

No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside. Rs. 30 0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „ „ 35 0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7½ „ „ 40 0

Chubb's Writing or Despatch Boxes, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—

No. 2, 14½ by 9¾ by 6½ deep, outside 50 0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½ by 7 „ „ 60 0

Chubb's Palanquin Boxes, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—

Size 10½ by 1⁴₄, by 5½ inches deep, outside... ... 55 0

*** Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes* 15 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.

Allen's 15-inch Registered Travelling Desk or Despatch Box of russian leather, lined through out with morocco, completely furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with letter travelling case and strap complete.....Rs. 130 0

Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use 100 0

The Self-acting Travelling Desk or Despatch Box, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c.; complete with leather cover and strap..... 100 0

Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover..... 75 0

The "Ellis" Expanding Writing Case. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement, and will be found a most useful travelling companion, of real russia leather, size 9½ by 7½ inches..... 30 0

De La Rue's No Plus Ultra Desk, morocco, with doubt flaps, velvet slope, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2½ deep..... 15 0

Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep..... 18 0

Tourist's Writing Compendium, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—

9½ by 6½ by 2 deep..... 20 0
11½ by 9, by 2½ deep..... 35 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfast ly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheertully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to,

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods,

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES close at 820, New Do. 340, New Colabas 1,235, Mazagons 740, Port Canning 305, Bank of Bombay shares 103, New Do. 14 premium. Government Securities—Fours 93¾, Fives 108½, Fives and a half 112½. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
1,000,0 0	10	Rs. all	p. a. 8 p.c.	Agra Bank	136
3,160,0 0	1,0 0	all	9 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,0 ,0	500	all	9 do.	Do. of Bombay New	5671
3,750,0 0	1,0 0	all	11½ p.c.	Do. of Madras	1660
0,0 0	200	all	9 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
0,0 0	250	all	9 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
0,0 0	500	22½	8 p.c.	Delhi and London	300
0,0 0	250	12½	8 p.c.	National Bank of India	135
5 ,0 0	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

2,1 ,0 0	3,0 0	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1235
1,80,0 0	1 0	all	30	Elphinstone Land	8.0
1,0 0,0	,00	5	11-14	Do. New	340
1,0	1,00	Nil		Vere Land	99
10,0 0	1,0	Nil		Mazagon Land	74
	2,0	1,5	Nil	Ports Canning	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

1,0 0	2,0 0	1,10	60 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
7,0 0	3,0 0	3,0	30 p.c.	Alexandra Press Co	500
15 ,0 0	12,0 0	11,90	175 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	9600
8 ,0 0	2,0 0	2,0	100 do.	Bombay Press Co	1725
	500	3 0	100 do.	Do. New	415
	1,0 0	1,0	100 do.	Colaba Press Co	290
75,0 0	2,0 0	2,0		East India Press Co	1450
9 7,5 0	5 0	5 0	100 p.c.	Fort Press Co	8250
6 ,0 0	2,0 0	1,5	0	Framjee Cowasji Press	1165
60,0 0	6,0 0	4,0	425 p.c.	Hyuralic Press Co	3400
25,0 0	5,0 0	2 0		Kurrachee Press Co	8 0
300,0 0	1,0 0	3 0		Mofus. Press & Co	210
20,0 0	2,0 0	1,0	40	Prince of W. Press	2 0
45,0 0	2,0 0	1 0		Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	2,0 0	1,70 50		Albert Mills Co	965
125,0 0	2,0 0	all	1371	Alliance Spinning	1750
	2,0 0	1,0		Bombay	440
50,0 0		all		Bombay	2500
160, 0	1,0 0	1,0	10 p.c.	Bombay United	145
	5 0	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	5
150 0 0	5,0 0	all		Coorla Spinning	145
	2,0 0,0 0	8			

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	93¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 year do. do.	18
10 years' do. do.	14½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Gold Mohurs each	Rs 16-8
Sovereigns England Notes	„ 225
Australian Dollars	„ 220
Spanish Dollars	„ 220
American Dollars	„ 220
Twenty Francs Pieces	„ 210
Napoleons Pieces	„ 223
Silver	„ 108-8
Bank of England	„ 15-1
Standard 10oz. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee New	235 to 247
Abole New	235 to 240
Broach	225 to 230
Dholleras	240 to 242
Dhowungur	240 to 242
Veraval	215 to 225
Vingorla	220 to 225
Dharwar Sanguinee	228 to 230
Kittoor	230 to 232
Do.	230 to 232

Ready sales on 4th Dec. 1,575 Candies. Market active.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 29th November, 1868.

OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	87,345 0 8
Merchandize	„	2,30,749 6 7
Electric Telegraph	„	1,589 0 0
Earth Trains	„	3,765 4 0
Total Rs.		3,23,458 11 3
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles	Total Rs.	2,61,361 2 8
Increase		62,096 8 7

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 28th November 1868.

OPEN 307½ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	33,384 8 3
Merchandize	„	45,290 2 3
Back Bay Earth Trains	„	5,751 4 6
Electric Telegraph	„	364 6 0
Total Rs.		90,790 5 0

Corresponding Week in November 1867.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching		45,845 10 9
Merchandize		38,887 14 9
Back Bay Earth Trains		4,380 7 6
Electric Telegraph		427 11 0
Total Rs.		89,541 12 0
Increase		1,248 9 0

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Reiton, Assistant Surgeon, staff on duty, from Cannanore.
Fairlie, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 4.

Green, Major, B. Staff Corps, to join, to Ahmednuggur.
Langley, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—4TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	£1 0s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.	to £2 15s. 0d. do.
	Jute	0s. 0d.	to £1 8s. 0d. do.
Overland	Cotton	£5 0s. 0d.	to £5 15s. per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 10 to 15	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Dec. 4	General Outram	John Hewett	Mandvee.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Dec. 4	Baronice	Mellin	Liverpool.
	Bates Family	Hogg	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Tyrrician, Hay, to Zanzibar.
Ship Star of the North, Wyatt, to Liverpool.
Barque Philip, Nelson, to London via Tuticorin.
Ship Sir John Lawrence, Smith, to Rangoon.
Steamer Malacca, Macnamara, to China.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Manchester, to Cutch.
Steamer Rangoon, to China.
Steam r Comorin, to Kurrachee.
Ship Colonel Fytch, to Penang.
Brig Futtay Sallam, to Damaun.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUSHIRE, 4th Dec., 9-19 A.M.—Mail steamer "Euphrates" from Bussorah arrived.
MAD AS, 4th Dec. 12-35 P.M.—Mail steamer "Simla," from Galle, in sight.
KURRACHEE, 4th Dec. 2-45 P.M.—Steamer "Mahratta" with Gulf Mails sailed for Gwadur at 11-39 A.M.

[redacted]PORTS.

[redacted]m, wind fine, thermome-
[redacted]lear, winds N., thermo-
[redacted]inches; from midnight to

[redacted] REPORTS.

JUGGAUM, 4th 8 A.M.—Interruption Khundwa at 7 A.M.
KURRACHEE, 4th, 10-55 A.M.—Communication good between Bushire and Poo. Turkish Line right to Constantinople. Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain Turkey 2nd Dec., via Russia 29th Nov.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending o'clock yesterday evening:—
From United Kingdom via Turkey 2nd December.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 2nd December.
Time occupied in the transmission of messages to [redacted] 8 P.M. of the 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 4th December, [redacted]ws:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
Kurrachee	2 45	0 5
Poona	16 29	3 1
Madras	7 32	0 22

[redacted]mication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY ..... 4 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, a large and dry Godown under our Office premises. FORBES & Co.

FRESH HORSES AT BYCULLA STABLES.—Messrs. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee's Sons beg to present their best compliments to their Customers and Public in general to inform them that they have this day received a fresh and fourth Batch of 35 superior and high-caste Arab Horses from Uniza, belonging to the well-known Arab Merchant, Mushun The Horses consist of Racers, Hunters, Chargers, and good showy Saddle Horses

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE'S SONS.
Byculla Stables, 4th Decemb r 1868.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY, SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51, AND 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience as Shippers of Goods to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., and every particular necessary [illegible] from D. N. & Co.'s [illegible]

[redacted] To accompany In-
[redacted] Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. have accounts for sale of Manufactures in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

Bills on the Head Office of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mariambai, Widow of the late Hajee Adum bin Abdool Rahimon, deceased, Goolam Mahomed Hajee Adum, and Rahimtoolla Hajee Adum, have agreed to mortgage all that piece or parcel of Government Land, together with the premises thereon, situate on the north side of Khoja Street, in the Girgaum sub-district, the house and premises assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1 and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,440, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhunsalee Veersey Rowjee, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by a house and premises of the said Mariambai, widow, Goolam Mahomed Hajee Adum and Rahimtoolla Hajee Adum, and secondly, hereinafter mentioned, and on the south by a passage called Duncan Road 3 Cross Street, and containing by admeasurement 350 square yards, be the same little more or less. Also all that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the premises thereon, situate on the western side of Khoja Street, in the Girgaum sub-district, the house and premises assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 13, and in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2,440, and bounded on the east by a Khoja Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by a house of Morojee Madowjee, Mooljee Veers, and Kara Shah, and on the south partly by the house herein before mentioned and partly by the house of Bhunsalee Veersey Rowjee. The ground is registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,440 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and containing by admeasurement 75 square yards and 4/9 of a square foot be the same little more or less, and also all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built and standing on the Fazendaree Ground belonging to Mooncellajee Witheljee Maharaz, situate on the western side of Dungar Wada, or Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and admeasuring 70 feet in length and 16 feet in breadth, little more or less, and bounded on the east by the public Bangur Wada or Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of the said Hajee Adum bin Abdool Rahimon Street, and on the south by a foot passage. Any person or persons having a claim or claims on the aforesaid premises, either by mortgage or inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim.—Dated this 4th day of December 1868.

H. MANISTY,
Mortgagor's Attorney.

NOW READY, PART IV. OF

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
Notices of Motion.
Government Debt for Water Rate.
Transfer of Victoria Gardens to Municipality.
Overbridges Contribution.
Bombay Jails.
Main Drainage.
Draft Building Act.
Municipal License Tax.
Proceedings of Finance Committee.
Gas Company.
Sanction of Estimates.
Municipality's Outstandings.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Financial Position of the Municipality.
Changes in Finance Committee.
Miscellaneous.
SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Dr. Hesketh's Leave of Absence.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Petition from Inhabitants of Naigaum,
„ from Mr. F. A. Nazareth.
„ from Bhau Byrojee.
„ from Inhabitants of Bhoosaree Moola Street.
„ from Mr. P. Higgins.
Proposed Loan of Eight Lakhs.
ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Proposed Cesses.
Alterations and Reductions in Municipal Establishments
Duties of the Consulting Health Officer.
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Municipal License Tax.
MR. J. MACKINLAY ON REMEDIES FOR THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. R. and E. I. Lines, &c.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nasaick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorised rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company,
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Peona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Clerk Salary from 40 to 60 Rupees per mensem, according to ability. Address "H.," "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Children in these Schools are informed that the Christmas Vacation will commence on the 24th instant, and terminate on the 24th January 1869.

Applications respecting leave of absence for Children to be forwarded not later than the 15th instant.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 4th December 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that an Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Wednesday, the 11th November last.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 4th December 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th Dec., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes take place, on and after the 1st December 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office:—

For Post Towns on	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
The N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A.M.	12 noon.	10 A.M.
Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Kamptee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goa, Karwar, Sunda, Ratnagiri and Kolah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapore, Kaladgee and Gadag	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bhaughy Parcels for despatch will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch, Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Rev. E. J. Sring.
A. Fogo, Esq. Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq. Rev. W. Manle.
A. T. Crawford, Esq. Rev T. K Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq. Rev. C Gilder.
Rowland Hamilton, Esq, Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazgaon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapur European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 403 a month Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to Mr. F. VALLADARES.

G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October, 1868. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY will take place at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th December, at 9 o'clock.

H. J. STOCK, Lieutenant.
Marine Lines.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

THE *Times of India* contained one or two statements yesterday which we are not disposed to pass over without challenge. We do not refer to the fanciful summary of the so called Town Dues controversy which fills up two-thirds of the article. That kind of writing apparently pleases its author and hurts nobody else. The matter and the manner are known, and the only comment it calls forth is best expressed in the significant word *connu*. Nevertheless, before coming to the gist of the matter we must pause and admire the hardihood or arrogance of a writer who after a long series of personalities exclaims "We have striven in vain throughout this discussion to get the question argued on its merits." After having been met on the merits at every point, what can be more daring and less appropriate than this piteous ejaculation!

What we desire to place under the notice of the public, in the widest sense, is the use or abuse which the writer makes of Sir Richard Temple's name. We all know that Infallibility intended to wait on Sir Richard and endeavour to confer on him both understanding and knowledge, in which, of course, it was assumed that he was sadly deficient. Egeria, accordingly, beset her improvised Numa, and all who read the cutting remarks of the Government of India on Municipal Taxation will be astonished at the alleged result. For as a climax to a fantastic account of the controversy, the writer says—

"We have lastly the Governor-General himself plunging into the fray, with the statement that the dues we propose to levy by the Bill are transit duties 'in their most naked form;' *while Sir Richard Temple is no sooner upon the spot, than he recognizes that they are not transit duties at all.*"

Now, we ask, did Sir Richard recognize anything of the kind? It will require the most authentic evidence to convince us that he contradicted in private what, through his department, he had stated in public; and that evidence we have yet to receive. Moreover, it will be seen from the following excerpt, that the broad assertion we have quoted, and the accuracy of which we challenge, is actually qualified in the same column:—

"It is now well understood, however, that but for the personal opposition to the measure of H. E. the Governor, the bill would become law. The discussion has now arrived at a point, at which it is plainly desirable to indicate clearly, upon whom the responsibility of rejecting this measure will rest. Since Sir Richard Temple's visit, there is no longer room for asserting that the Supreme Government will interfere with the bill. The Supreme Government will not interfere with it If this bill does not pass the Council, it will be simply because Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has made up his mind that it shall not. Now if His Excellency were an authority to whom we might reasonably be expected to defer upon the subject, or if he had given the community solid reasons for objecting thereto; if he had shown for instance that the duties we propose to levy upon cotton, piece-goods, and metals were really transit duties in any *bona fide* use of the word, or that the octroi dues were an unwise means of raising revenue, and that the present system of direct rates were just and desirable, or even tolerable, we could justify his steadily standing by the enlightened conviction that he was right. But it is impossible that he should not himself be conscious that if he does hinder and prevent this bill becoming law, it will be simply because he will *not* be defeated. Since Sir Richard Temple's visit, he cannot fall back upon the resolution of the Government of India; for we took care while Sir Richard Temple was here, to obtain from him the expression of a distinct opinion that for the services which this community renders the foreign traders and goods coming to this market, it is entitled to exact payment. Sir Richard Temple, *not to withdraw from the false position taken up in the resolution, would have the community levy a direct tax upon cotton for service*; but we suppose every one can see that this is simply fighting about words. Where is the difference between imposing a police and fire rate of one anna per cwt. upon cotton, and doing the same thing through the customs? There is no difference. If the charge is a transit duty in the one case, so is it in the other. We trust that the members of Council who are convinced that this measure ought to become law, will take care that the whole onus of its rejection rests upon the right shoulders. The *veto* which is given to the Governor, is a power to be used in cases very different from this, and if Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is determined to exercise it—let him. Let the responsibility of rejecting the measure, which is an honest, wise, and good measure, rest we say upon the right shoulders. Let the other members of Council wash their hands of it."

Setting aside for the moment the remarks on Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, we call attention to the assertion that Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that cotton should be placed on a level different from that occupied by other property in this island, and that in addition to the usual payments made by the inhabitants for protection from robbery and fire, those who own cotton ought to pay extra rates. If he holds that opinion, we cannot agree with it, but we do not see how a special tax for a special purpose, if applied to that purpose, can be in any sense a transit duty. If levied and not applied specifically, it would be a disguised transit, but in both cases the impost would be unjust, and until the statement is made on credible testimony it will be impossible to believe that Sir Richard Temple singled out cotton for exceptional taxation. But one thing is plain—he could not have "recognized" that the proposed duties were *not* transit duties at all, and at the same time have suggested additional fire and police rates on cotton. Will Sir Richard Temple, since his name and his opinions have been brought in to play a part, condescend to tell the world what he really did say to his Egeria? At present he has been thrust into an equivocal position by the discrepant assertions which we have cited. We should also like to know whether Sir Richard gave our contemporary an assurance that the Government of India would not interfere to prevent the Octroi and Transit Duty Bill from becoming law,—in other words, whether Sir Richard Temple took upon himself to pledge the Supreme Government to a special course, adverse to their own resolution?

The references to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are examples of petulant bad taste and of the unbridled license characteristic of their author. The marvel is that so clever a writer should be betrayed by vexation into the assertion that if the bill does not pass "it will be simply because Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has made up his mind that it shall not." What is the use of being at once inaccurate and impertinent? What influence does our contemporary expect to [illegible] by printing such a sentence as [illegible] [illegible] be *conscious* that if he does hinder and prevent this bill becoming law, it will be simply because he will *not* be defeated." Then the permission [illegible] accorded to the Governor—"if Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is determined to exercise [his veto]—let him"—is pure [illegible] Fancy our contemporary, who is so well known to us all, trying to practise on the nerves of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald! Really, we shall soon have to retract our hitherto candid admiration of the "cleverness" of our inventive opponent, if he continues to fight his battle with such a palpable want of conduct, skill, and even ingenuity. The course adopted by the Governor raises him far above the need of any defence [illegible] name of strictness. Passion and [illegible] compromised [illegible] will explain.

WE are glad that the work of compiling a Gazetteer for this Presidency has fallen to the lot of an accomplished young civilian, disengaged from other duties, as the real value of the completed volume will depend mostly on the talent and research of its author. The scope of the work ought not only to include the present state of the population and products of the different towns and districts, but should also embrace matters of historical and antiquarian interest so as to delight the scholar as well as instruct the trader. Nearly every considerable village has some association worthy of record It may be a mythological legend, or a tale of feudal cruelty, of brave and chivalrous love or fierce battle between warring princes. The memory of our last contest with the Peishwa Bajee Rao is still fresh in the minds of the old people some of whom yet alive sat with him on the hill of Parvati to witness the defeat of his troops at Kirkee, or fought against Captain Staunton and his little band of heroes at the engagement of Koregaum. Others there are who followed Wellington through his numerous campaigns, or who can point out the marks made by Munro's cannon on the forts of the Carnatica country. The scattered cemetries and graves in many an obscure and desolate village still witness to the hardships of the earliest generations of Anglo-Indians, whom pestilence struck down though unharmed in the wars. The Hindu mind with its love of tradition has in every part of the Presidency preserved stories of the beneficence and outward greatness of the first Collectors and Commissioners. Most of these oral accounts are true, though tinged with Oriental sentiment. There are still living some of those shrewd, intriguing but thoroughly loyal men, whose craft and cunning were employed by our officers to circumvent the duplicity of inimical Rajas; and any one acquainted with these old world beings might learn from their lips such strange but true narratives as light up the mists which have even now clouded the first twenty years of this century. The oral tradition of the villagers is now becoming the only means of ascertaining many curious rites and customs, which have disappeared before education and the general scepticism which follows in its train. It often happens that some remote, unheard of hamlet is the head-quarters of a weird aboriginal tribe, speaking strange languages, worshipping strange gods with mysterious rites. Such are the unexplored races of Korchas, Koragas, Arya-shikarees, Lambanees, the southern Rajpoots, the Wadders, Kurivies, snake charming Gollers, mendicant Buddhi-knlas, and the Ramoosies and Mhangs of Kolhapur, whose secret language contains many Telinga words. Such is the general ignorance on these matters that we are persuaded that most readers of this article have never even heard the names of the different tribes we enumerate. Yet in the study of their language and religious customs lies the clue to many theories about the aborigines of Maharashtra, Dravida, and Uriya and not only the philologer but the philosopher is interested in tracing these customs to their origin. A still wider field for speculation lies open in analysing the more obscure religions of the land. When we survey the great remains of Jain architecture in Mysore, Tulava and the Deccan, the great statue of Kallur, the polished Buddha of Gairsoppa, the inscriptions of Kolhapur and Panalla and the ruins of Bednore, we at once long for the information which shall account for the sudden extinction of the ancient and philosophical religion which the Jains naturalized so far to the south. How shall we explain the fact of their having adopted a sacred language different from the one they used in Guzerat and the north? What was the origin of the Dravidian Brahmans? and what induced a tribe of Arabians to sail across the Indian ocean, to settle in Tulava and to preserve their language and their race from any intermixture with their neighbours till this day? In what does the free masonry of the Mhars consist? and in what social state did the polyandrous customs of the dwellers on the line of Ghats acquire their present stability? Where did the aborigin-l tribes learn their old songs, recounting in the ancient dialects the loves of prince and princess, the intrigues of the pradhan or minister, and the indecent speculations of the citizens as to the age of the parties? What spread of democracy enabled the vulgar gods of the Marathas to get seats inside the Pantheon? And what ramifying influence of Brahmanism has brought all the dissenting popular sects back to its bosom, and fixed caste in those which began with the denial of caste? These and many more similar enquiries rise in the mind of a stranger examining Hindu society: and it is possible and advisable that a well-informed writer of a Gazetteer might by entwining the answers in his book make it as agreeable to the general reader and the philosopher as Bayle's Dictionary or Montaigne's Essays.

WE understand that M. Perret, Chancelier to the French Embassy at Vienna, has been appointed French Consul at Bombay in succession to M. Thenon, who left for Europe a short time ago. M. Du Closel, Chancelier of the Bombay Consulate, is at present acting as Consul.

THE 9th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, from Dhoolia, is expected to arrive at Poona this (Friday) evening, by rail, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Baugh. The regiment will be encamped near the Masonic Hall, on the Race-course.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE 1st Madras Light Cavalry will be moved from Poona to Nagpore in four divisions, each by two special trains, on the 3rd, 4th, 12th, and 13th instant, each leaving Poona at 7-15 and 8-30 P.M. on those days. The first division left Poona at the hours named yesterday (Thursday) evening, and the second will start this day. *Ibid.*

MAJOR E. A. GREEN, Staff Corps, Brigade Major at Ahmednuggur, has returned to duty from England, and will shortly relieve Captain Thoyts, Staff Corps, who has been Acting Brigade Major at Ahmednuggur during Major Green's absence. Captain Thoyts will, we understand, probably succeed Major Plomer at Belgaum, on that officer's departure to England under the new furlough rules.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN GREIG, formerly of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, has obtained an appointment in the Forest Department, and will, in all probability, be appointed Assistant Conservator in the Duoon.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

WE observe that the 26th Punjab Native Infantry marched from Mehidpore *en route* for Umballah on the 21st ultimo.

THE PROPOSED NEW WATER SUPPLY.

As our daily contemporary has seen fit to comment upon Mr. Aitken's not yet publicly circulated Report on the Water Supply of Bombay, we can have no reason for further reticence on the subject. The vital importance of an unfailing supply of water to a city situated as is ours is so evident, that the only wonder is that we have for so long trusted to one source, which is not only insufficient in itself, but which, from the peculiar circumstances attending it, is liable at any moment to fail, and expose Bombay to all the horrors of a water famine in a tropical climate. Nor is the possibility of such a fearful catastrophe by any means overstated by the advocates of a second independent supply. It was [illegible] years since the [illegible] for Vehar dams was such as to have created a panic, had the fears been fully known as they were to the general public. A large sum of gratitude is due to Mr. Aitken for the services rendered to the community by the manner in which he repaired the dams, and also on account of the great care since devoted by him to the preservation of them, as [illegible] task and the opinion of those who have had opportunities of inspecting these wretched works. We do not wish to alarm the public unnecessarily, but attention cannot be too frequently drawn to the frightful danger incurred by dependence on this single lake for the wants of a densely populated city like Bombay. We believe [illegible] can be done to strengthen the existing works, but their inherent rottenness is such that but little confidence can be reposed in them, should a more than usually heavy monsoon occur.

It is, therefore, with no small pleasure that we receive Mr. Aitken's able report, and we trust that action may speedily be substituted for the "consideration" of the subject which has already occupied so much valuable time. Various propositions have been made by which the Vehar supply might be increased sufficiently to provide for the present requirements of the city. But Mr. Aitken, whilst quite admitting their possibilities, declines to accord his support to any such scheme; and definitely records his opinion that nothing short of an entirely distinct source of supply will place Bombay in a safe position. With this view the most extensive surveys have been made, and in Mr. Aitken's present report we obtain the results. Finding that none of the valleys in the Island of Salsette are capable of yielding the amount of water required, the survey parties moved on to the mainland, and, after much search, selected a site for a reservoir or artificial lake at Shewla, fifty-six miles from Bombay, which would be capable of containing thirty-three thousand million gallons of water. This would allow between fifty and sixty gallons per head daily for the present population of Bombay. Mr. Aitken does not propose, however, to lay mains of such capability, but to restrict the amount brought down to some thirty gallons per head, which quantity is, in his opinion,

MAHABULESHWUR.

We learn from a letter from our correspondent at Mahabuleshwur, dated the 28th ultimo, which was accidentally overlooked in our last, that the weather on the Hills is quite that of an English autumn, and that many visitors who came up for the benefit of their health during the last two months had rapidly recovered, and have returned to their work in the plains. Nothing more has been heard of the tigers since the Governor gave the last one its quietus. The body of the deceased tiger was never found; but the beast was known to have been hard hit, and no doubt it died in its jungle lair into which the shikarries were afraid to follow him up. All articles of consumption are cheap and good, and there is great improvement in the bread since three bakers have set up business at Malcolm Peth. We also learn, with pleasure, that the means of conveyance between the Hills and Poona have been much improved of late, several parties having set up "tongas" and bullock dhumnies for the use of passengers. These conveyances will each carry two or three passengers for Rs. 30, and, by return conveyance, the same number can be accommodated for Rs. 15, which is certainly a very reasonable charge. Much, we learn, is being done by the Superintendent to improve the place, and His Excellency the Governor is shortly expected from Bombay to chaperone Lord Mayo over the Hills, and enjoy a few days shooting in the neighbourhood. The thermometer at noon never rises above 70° at Malcom Peth.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 4.

A NEW MADRAS PAPER, AND HOW ORIGINATED.

Madras, the benighted, promises (says the *Delhi Gazette*) to emerge from the darkness attributed to her by sleepy Calcutta and self-satisfied Bombay. She has the reputation at the rival cities of being very far indeed behind them in the onward march; and Calcutta sends the "Great Jones" to save her, if possible. We shall hear more of Jones in the course of time, doubtless, but in the meantime we hail the advent of a greater than Jones in the recently projected *Madras Evening Mail!* to be supplemented by a weekly *Mail Budget* devoted to original communications on subjects other than ordinary current topics, as well as a summary of the events of the week.

Our young contemporary came into existence in this wise. The "Great Jones" of Bengal and his "friend Napier" could not stand it any longer; and Government House influence brought to bear upon the proprietor of the *Madras Times* resulted in the retirement of the able conductors of that journal; but only to bring round them a large and influential body of men determining with all the more resolution that gubernatorial action shall be subject to public exposure and criticism. In other, and we suppose we must say less civilized, places the general course is to "set up" a rival "organ;" in India the practice (if possible of course) is to sweep an honest, out-spoken, and therefore obnoxious paper off the face of the earth. In this instance the proprietor was found practicable, but not so the editor and his aide-de-camp. They will simply transfer their experience, their talents, and their honest criticisms, to another and perhaps a better field, and continue the good work they have so long done in the cause of truth and good-government. That which Lord Napier and his satellites, puffed up to a state of blindness, may deem a triumph, will we hope be pronounced ere long a miserable defeat.

Madras, notwithstanding all that Calcutta and Bombay may have done to secure the contrary belief, has, thanks to her J. B. Norton and others like him, enjoyed the reputation of having a good press. We have read abler articles and sounder views emanating from that side of India than from any other. Knowing as we do how the *Madras Evening Mail* has been created, and who will be its conductors and supporters, we anticipate for it a long and prosperous career.

SIMLA DESERTED.

Simla, *22nd November.*—"Fading away!" Wit, beauty, valour gone! Simla reduced to its last celebrity—your humble servant! An exodus of small fry still going on; in another week and we sing the *requiem* for the modern Capua's soul for 1868!

You know old Combermere Bridge and its droll habit of hitting one slap in the face—so the story runs from reeling club revellers. Well, the other night, a worthy citizen of famous Simla town was found below the bridge *in extremis*. Whether the bridge was up to its old trick, or the railings were neglected, deponent saith not; but we hear that the sufferer, Mr. L——, is about filing a suit for damages against the Government executive officer, to whose charge the bridge had been transferred by the lucky Municipal Commissioners.

It is said the Viceroy, on crossing the bridge for the last time, exclaimed fervently, "From Combermere Bridge and its propper-up, Good Lord deliver us!" This was almost prophetic; for, on uncovering the bridge, it was found that *facilis descensus averni* might have been verified any day.

Last night Dr. Veale's house, near the Masonic Lodge, was burnt down. It had only been vacated the day before by its tenant, Mr. Hollingbery. It is supposed some smouldering beam unhappily connected with the chimney had subsequently blazed up. It was painfully amusing to walk through the rooms and remove the furniture whilst all above was a bon-fire.—*Pioneer.*

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN INDIA, UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

A Calcutta contemporary publishes some amusing details of a St. Andrew's Dinner given in Calcutta more than fifty years ago, a time when (it is remarked) champagne sold in Calcutta from ninety to one hundred and ten rupees per dozen, soda-water for "the day after" at ten rupees a dozen, and gentlemen attending public dinners were requested to bring "no more than one servant each exclusive of a hookah-burdar." The *Mirror* of the 3rd December 1812 publishes an account of that year's festivity. A numerous and highly respectable party of Caledonians, accompanied by nearly an equal number of English and Irish guests, numbering in all about one hundred, assembled in "Moore's Rooms" for the entertainment. Archibald Seton, Esq., of Touch, hereditary armour-bearer to the Kings of Scotland, was in the chair, John Adam, Esq., was vice-president, and Major Thomas Wood, Capt. A. Campbell, James Colvin, John Trotter, A. Campbell, and J. Angus, Esqs., stewards. The wines and viands were delicious and abundant. Haggis and Highland whisky tickled the Caledonian palate, and it was not till six o'clock in the morning that the worthy President with eighteen or twenty souls finished the festivity with "God save the Queen" in full chorus. Not a single individual had flinched up to three in the morning, when dancing commenced and a few Scotch reels were executed with great vivacity. Twenty-three toasts were proposed, several songs sung, and a piper, who had lately arrived from the Highlands of Scotland, perfected the attempt to nationality characterise the entertainment. The speeches are unfortunately not reported, but the toast list is preserved in the fourth volume of "Selections from Calcutta Gazettes" which has just been published, and to which we are indebted for this account.

Monday, 30th November 1812.

Toasts.	Tunes.
1.—The Kirk of Scotland.....	'Lass gin I come near ye,' 'Whistle o'er the lave o't'
2.—The Pious memory of St. Andrew	'Loch Erie Side.' 'St. Andrew's day i' the morning.'
3.—The King, and God bless him	'God save the King' 'Auld Gow's recovery.'
4.—The Prince Regent.....	'The Prince of Wales.' 'Brechin Castle.'
5.—The Queen and Royal Family	'The Quaker's Wife.'
6.—The Land o' Cakes—with three times three	'Bannocks o'Barley Meal.' 'Give my love to Jessy.'
7.—The land of Beef—with three times three	'The Roast beef of old England.' 'Lady Mary Ramsay.'
8.—The land of Potatoes—with three times three	'Erin go Bragh.' 'St. Patrick's Day in the Morn ng.'
9.—The Immortal Memory of Wallace—followed by profound silence	'The Garb of Old Gaul.' 'The Ayrshire Lasses.'
10.—The Duke of Clarence, and the navy—with three times three	'Rule Britannia.' 'Hearts of Oak.'
11.—The Duke of York, and the Army with three times three	'Duke of York's March.' 'Neil Gow's' Wife.
12.—Lord Minto—with three times three.....	'Lord Minto's Waltz.' 'Tweed side.'
13—Sir Samuel Hood, and the Squadron in India—with three times three	'The Arethusa.' 'Jack's alive.'
14.—Sir George Nugent, and the Army in India,—with three times three	'The British Grenadiers.' 'Jenny's Bawbee.'
15.—Lord Wellington, and the Army of the Peninsula—with three times three, and accompanied with thunders of applause.....	'Lord Wellington.' 'Lady Montgomery.'
16.—The Heroes of Badajoz—with three times three, and accompanied with applause	
17.—The Friends from the Thames and the Shannon, who now honour us with their presence—with three times three, and repeated bursts of applause from the sons of the Tweed.....	'Britons Strike Home.' 'The back o' the Change House.'
18.—May the Rose, the shamrock and the Thistle long flourish and twine in cordial unison—with three times three, and the loudest applause.....	'Merry may ye a' be.' 'Tulloch Gorum, or may peace and plenty be their Lot.'
19.—The Fair Nest Men and Bonnie Lasses.....	'The Union.' 'Lord Macdonald's Reel.'
20.—Lady Nugent, and the ladies of the settlement.—with three times three, and the loudest applause	Honest and Hen Bonnie Lasses.' 'Lady Ann at wart.'
21.—All our absent Friends..	'The bonniest lass in a' the world.' 'Green grow the Rashes O.'
	'Here's a health to them that's far awa.' 'Over the hill and far awa.'
22.—The Beggar's Benison	'Ocean sheets,' 'Bab at the Bowster.'

GOVERNMENT STUDS.

It may, we imagine, be taken for granted that the present Commission, appointed to consider the working of Government studs, is the necessary prelude to their dissolution as such. The fact is for artillery purposes the studs fail at any price to produce the stamp of animal required, and the attempt leads to a much higher expenditure than if for such purposes "Walers" were purchased in Australia by Government agents. For cavalry, by distributing stallions over the country, and making them thoroughly pay the expense of their purchase and keep; together with an encouragement of the Bombay horse trade, there would, in time, be an ample supply, and Government would only need to depend on a longer purse than others, to procure the best animals in the market. It would, however, be a great pity that the studs should cease altogether to exist, and if it is possible to start a sound company on "limited" principles in India, the studs separately or *en masse*, would form a very favourable opportunity for an attempt. They do not pay Government, but would pay a company well.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE TRIBES OF THE N. W. FRONTIER.

The fact is (writes the *Delhi Gazette*) these tribes are far more useful to us, and may be made far more useful to us as friends than they are dangerous as enemies. We have seen what they can effect in the latter capacity. It is troublesome to have our frontier posts attacked, the districts harried, the villages molested and robbed, and kafilas interfered with. But after all these are matters of minor importance. It is not likely such practices will ever be wholly put down. Suppressed they should be of course and retribution exacted, but they cannot become matters of national or imperial interest. As for an invasion of the plain country by these tribes in force, we know that alone they would never attempt it. They might in the wake of an invading host swoop down upon a prey, already deprived of the power of resistance; but of themselves, or backed by an Asiatic host, however numerous, they would not stand five minutes on the plain country against our disciplined troops. On the plains they are as helpless as a shark upon the shore, but on their native hills they are formidable. As a bulwark to British India, a key to lock the gates, and bar all ingress, these tribes are absolutely invaluable to us. As long as they will hold the passes for us, we need be under no apprehension of invasion. And that they might be so managed as to become most serviceable allies we are persuaded.

It is for this reason that we deprecate any very severe measures, and it is for this reason that we heartily endorse the recent policy which has disappointed so many of our readers. We gain nothing by carrying fire and sword in among these people. We only sow the seeds of a blood feud which no time can obliterate, give rise to deep-seated feelings of revenge and enmity, which will for ever prevent a reconciliation. By showing these people that our troops can with comparative ease scale their heights and seize their fastnesses, by a little well-timed severity, but no excessive measures we show them we are strong enough to punish and too powerful to be afraid of them. . . . .

It should be our policy to establish such a connection with them, that we can when it suits our purpose to do so, get them to close the passes and when we have done that, our position from Hazara to the sea coast of Sind will be simply impregnable.

EXTENSION TO HINDUS AND BUDDHISTS OF THE TESTAMENTARY CLAUSES OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

The provisions of the Indian Succession Act, which became law in March 1865, did not extend to Hindus, Mahomedans, or Buddhists, because doubt was entertained as to how far it would be politic to interfere with the power to make oral wills which Mahomedans have always possessed, and evidence was wanting as to the propriety of restricting natives in creating perpetuities and in making bequests to religious and charitable uses. From some correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, published in the *Gazette of India* we learn that some months after the passing of the Act, the Home Department of the Government of India issued a circular to the several Local Governments respecting the extension to natives of its testimentary clauses.

"Attention was called to the fact that, although liberty of testation was established throughout British India, and although the testamentary power of Hindus was derived from the English law, there were no securities for the due exercise of that power by natives, such as the requirement of writing, signature and attestation, which were found indispensable in Europe. [illegible] Hindus, Mahomedans, and Buddhists, immunative wills have long been placed under considerable restrictions as to the persons by whom they can be made, as to the witnesses required to be present, and as to the time within which testimony is admissible to prove the speaking, in India, our Courts were compelled to recognize such wills when made by Hindus of any age or calling and under any circumstances whatever. It was observed that the favourite fraud of bringing forward false wills was encouraged by the non-requirement of writing; that the evidence setting up a false nuncupative will might revoke a true written one, and that, even in the case of a genuine testamentary disposition, the certainty of writing was replaced by the frailty of memory. Further remarks were made as to the absence, in the case of native testators, of any restraints on the creation of perpetuities and on devises to religious or charitable uses, as to the non-requirement of probate of their wills, whether written or oral, and as to the difficulty of ascertaining the character and powers of a native executor. The circular concluded by pointing out the provisions of the Indian Succession Act on the subjects thus treated of, and by requesting an opinion as to the advisability of extending those provisions to natives. To this circular replies were received from all the local authorities, accompanied, in almost every instance, by papers written by such European and native gentlemen as were deemed best capable of advising on the matter. The general result of the opinions contained in this large and valuable mass of papers may, so far as they relate to the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, to Oudh, and to the Central Provinces, be compendiously expressed as follows:—1st.—The practice of making nuncupative wills should be abolished, and the provisions of the Indian Succession Act as to execution of wills and codicils should be adopted in the case not only of Hindus but Mahomedans. 2nd.—Marriags should not, in the case of a native testator, revoke his will. In other respects the provisions of the Succession Act as to revocation should be followed. 3rd.—It is inexpedient to impose, in the case of natives, any restrictions on the exercise of the testamentary power in favour of religious or charitable uses, or for the creation of perpetuities. 4th.—The provisions of the Succession Act as to the interpretation of wills should, with some few exceptions, be adopted. 5th.—Probate should be made compulsory, and the provisions of the Succession Act as to administration with will annexed and as to the powers and duties of an executor, should be extended with some slight modifications. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah thought that the proposed legislation would be inexpedient; and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, while of opinion that nuncupative wills should be invalid, and that all wills should be written, attested and proved, did not recommend the extension in their entirety of the provisions of the Succession Act on these subjects.'

These papers were sent home and elicited a despatch from Lord Cranbourne, dated 7th February 1867, in which he impressed upon the Government of India the propriety of exercising very great caution in dealing with a subject affecting the interests of the mass of the population of India, and stated that it was with a feeling of apprehension that he perceived a project in contemplation for the removal of the exemption of natives from the operation of the Act. The Government of India, in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India in March last, says that these remarks may have been to a certain extent founded on misconception, and states that it was never intended to apply to natives the rules as to intestate succession contained in the Act, but that the Government of India merely proposed to legislate for the wills of natives, which in the case at least of Hindus and Buddhists are now absolutely devoid of regulation. And as wills are but rarely made by Hindus outside the Presidency towns, it was thought that the subject, though doubtless to be cautiously dealt with, could hardly be said to affect the interests of the mass of the population. Lord Cranbourne in his despatch observes that he is unable to see that any great practical evil has yet occurred owing to the absence, in the case of natives, of rules regulating the exercise of the testamentary power. In reply to this the Government of India, in its despatch to the Secretary of State, asserts that in Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay it has been, for at least twenty years, notorious that the power of making nuncupative wills encourages fraud and perjury; and produces the opinions of several distinguished Indian Judges and lawyers. A short bill has been drawn up on the subject by the Government of India. The Mahomedans have already an elaborate system of testamentary law, which they regard as of divine origin; so that the bill will only apply to Hindus and Buddhists. The wills of Hindus and Buddhists being unknown to Hindu law, being in fact the creation of the English Courts, it is thought that the legislature is entitled to subject them to all expedient restrictions. As the practise of testation does not prevail to any great extent outside the Presidency towns, it is thought that it will be advisable to limit the incidence of the measure to the Presidencies, though perhaps it may hereafter be desirable to extend its provisions to Hindus and Buddhists in the Mofussil and Burmah. The despatch from the Government of India forwarding the copy of the proposed bill was considered by the Secretary of State in Council, and under the circumstances the introduction of the measure has been approved.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[per reuter's agency.]

RESIGNATION OF MINISTRY.

LONDON, 3rd Dec., Evening.

A circular has been issued to-day by Mr. Disraeli and the Ministry, in which they state that they feel it due to their honour and policy to resign office.

It is believed that Mr. Gladstone will succeed Mr. Disraeli as Prime Minister.

The result of the Elections to the present time shows that 384 Liberals and 272 Conservatives have been returned to Parliament.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the past year.

LONDON, 30th Nov., 4pt.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been buoyant.

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

The "Massilia," from Southampton, takes £14,000 in specie for Bombay.

The ship "Staffordshire" has arrived from Bombay.

[per indian telegraph.]

MADRAS, 4th Dec., 6-30 P.M.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 12 premium. Fives, 8 premium. Fours, 7 discount.

Document Bills ..s. 4d.

Light freights, £4 10s.

Cotton, £9 3s.

Indian 6% loans, 6¾ per cent.

Money Market demand increasing.

40 months Grey Shirtings, 7 1-8s., Rs. 5-6.

No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per mauud, Rs. 3-12.

Shipments of Cotton for week ended the 28th November 9,000 cwt.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Jubbulpore, *26th November*—A meeting is shortly to be held here in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Company's works. The Central Provinces Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, and the Chief Commissioner, will meet at this station for the purpose very soon. The contractor's engine and trucks now run right into the civil station, and yesterday morning a number of railway officials came in on them.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

On Thursday last a Sirdar from Zanzibar arrived at Bombay with about thirty followers.

We understand that the Chiefs of Kattywar are to attend the forthcoming Broach Exhibition.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office for Aden and Jedda, per steamer s. s. *Pearl*, on the 7th December at noon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malacca*, Captain Macnamara, will sail to-day for China with 146 chests of Malwa opium and 707 bales of cotton.

Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, who arrived here about a week ago, returns to Kattywar on Monday next.

Mr. K. R. Cama, whose lectures on the Parsee religion are heard with so much interest by the members of his community, will deliver a lecture this afternoon at a quarter past 5 o'clock in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the "Yezdezerdi Era." The lecture is open to the public.

The Rev. J. Higgins, recently appointed a chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, will preach in Trinity Church, Sonapore, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening. Mr. Higgins was formerly connected with the Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Madras.

The following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Sutcelle*, Captain Parish, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Mrs Campion, Mrs. Logan and infant Mr. F. Fraser, Mrs Wrigley, Mr James Wrigley, Mr. S. Wrigley, Mr. Lescoes, Mr Meredith, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Armstrong. For Marseilles—Captain Chaine, Mr. Popp, Mr. Galeere, Mr. Roe.

For Alexandria—Colonel Jones, Mr J. H. Madie, Colonel and Mrs. Walter Birch, Captain G. S. Depra.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N.'1, at the Esplanade Band-Stand, this evening:—

1.	March	.....
2.	Symphony.....	..... *Mozart.*
3.	Quadrille	"Highlanders" ..... *Lamotte.*
4.	Selection.....	"Somnambula" ..... *Rossini*
5.	Waltz	"Florence" ..... *Godfrey.*
6.	Galop.....	"Excitement"..... *D'Albert.*

Yesterday a case was called on for hearing in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Spencer, in which Bapoo Rama was the plaintiff and Dr. J. H. Sylves'or was defendant. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 90, as balance due to plaintiff, a contractor, for thatching the roofs of defendant's bungalow and outhouses with cadjans in May last. Evidence for the defence showed clearly that the work had not been done properly, and that the roof leaked all over the house. His Honor, on the evidence before him, entered a verdict for the defendant.

An error occurred in the following figures as printed yesterday in noticing the returns prepared by Dr. Forbes, the Cotton Commissioner:—The total quantities of the crops, in candies and pounds (784 lbs per candy), are as follows:—In 1867-8,—126,341 candies 784 lbs; in 1868-9—109,167 candies 756 9-16 lbs, or a decrease of 17,174 candies 21 13-16 lbs. The quantity of exotic cotton in 1867-8 was, 66,749 candies 172½ lbs; in 1868-9—53,337 candies 92¼ lbs., or a decrease of 13,412 candies 79½ lbs. Of native cotton the total in 1867-8 was 59,592 candies 5504 lbs.; in 1868-9—52,830 candies 664 9-16 lbs., showing a decrease of 3,761 candies 997 1-16 lbs.

Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday yesterday sued Mr. Henry Bedford in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Spencer, to recover Rs. 150, as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant having in October last wrongfully entered, and erected a shed upon, a piece of ground belonging to him (plaintiff), and adjoining the compound of a bungalow leased by plaintiff to Mr. Carr, situated in Middle Colaba. Mr. Leathes appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant in person. The defendant admitted the complaint, but asked for a month's time to remove the shed. His Honor gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 125, the amount to be reduced to nominal damages upon defendant's removing the shed within a week.

We see from the final weather report of the Surat collectorate that the fall of rain this year has been on the whole less than in the previous year, and has been so unseasonable that in some places it was actually greater. The crops have suffered more or less in all the talookas. Those reported to have suffered were rice, jowar, naglee, wheat, pulse, and other ruobee crops. The crops in lands irrigated from wells and tanks were flourishing. The indigenous cotton crop was good on the whole. Exotic cotton was reported to have suffered in consequence of the want of rain in the latter part of the season, but though the crop was not so good as might be expected, the experiment was far from having absolutely failed. On the whole the season has not been so good as last year. The collectorate has been healthy except Mandvee, Bugwara and Vellore, where as usual fever, &c., prevailed. Cholera did not make its appearance, but small-pox prevailed in the hot season. The cattle have been free from disease.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

December 6th.—2nd Sunday in Advent.

St. Thomas's Cathedral.

11 A.M.—Anthem—"I will arise." Litany and Sermon. Hymns 33 and 37. Holy Communion.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Anthem—"Saviour, source of every blessing" (Mozart). Hymn 221 (omitting 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th verses).

St. John's Church—Colaba.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration.)

11 A.M.—Litany, Communion, Sermon. Hymns 170 and 33.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Anthem—"Like as the hart." Hymn 40. Hymn—"O Paradise, O Paradise." Collection for Choir Fund.

Holy Trinity Church—Sonapore.

7 A.M.—Litany and Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 32 and 164.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 201, 33, and 36.

The Harbour.

By the Rev. Wm. Brown Kerr, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G.—Prayers and Sermon on board the H. M. S. *Ajdaha* at 10 A.M., and on board ship *British Monarch* off H. M.'s Dockyard at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach to-morrow on board the *Persian Empire* (lying out from the Time Ball) at eleven o'clock.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

A detachment of the 40th Regiment of Native Infantry arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday on aboard the s. s. *Scotia* from Cannanore. They sailed thither on 30th November, and are *en route* to Nagpore. The European officers are Captain Griffiths, Lieutenant Johnston, and Assistant Surgeon Ratton; and the following is the strength of the detachment:—3 officers, 6 native officers, 240 men, 164 women, 170 children, and 130 followers. These troops left Carnac Bunder yesterday evening and proceeded by a special train to Nagpore—being timed to halt a day at Munmar and another at Akola.

A troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry has received orders to come down from Poona to Bombay—for escort duty it is presumed.

The A-D Battery R. H. A. is expected to arrive in Bombay in a day or two by the s. s. *Arabia* from Beypore. On arrival they will be forwarded to Deolalee. The strength is as follows:—4 officers, one lady and three children, 132 men, 29 women, 24 children, and 82 followers.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING.

Yesterday the following information was laid before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court, by Soonwuntram Mooneeram:—"I was lately a goomasta in the service of Soolabram Ambadut, merchant in Bombay, and am now without employ. I live in Bhoee Wadda. I have known one Hurkisson Pranvullub for about a year. He came to me in the month of July last and said that he knew a certain man who had a daughter, and that he would arrange for my marriage with her if I would pay him Rs. 2,000. I agreed to this proposal and gave him as earnest money the sum of Rs. 500, and he gave the receipt I produce in Court. Last Tuesday the 1st instant the said Hurkisson took me to his house near Bhooleshwar where I saw a girl who gave her name as Devalse, also a woman named Chima, and a Brahmin named Dwarka. Hurkisson then asked me for ornaments for the girl and I gave him a gold neck ornament called katlee, one gold ring, one gold necklace called kuntee, and one silver anklet, of the aggregate value of Rs. 628 or thereabouts. These ornaments were put on the person of the girl in my presence by Dwarka the Brahmin. I remained in that house for about two hours and then returned home. Before I left, Hurkisson told me to bring the remaining money Rs. 1,500 the next day on which the marriage was arranged to take place. Early on the morning of the following day (Wednesday) I went to the house of Hurkisson and found the door locked; and I could not get any information as to where Hurkisson and the other parties had gone. I reported this matter to the police and then again went in search of the parties but could not find them. In consequence of information since received by me, I have reason to believe that the said parties are now in some place at Parell. I charge the said Hurkisson Pranvullub and the Brahmin Dwarka and the woman Chima with cheating and with conspiring for the purpose of cheating; and pray that warrants may issue for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law." Warrants were granted as prayed for.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

We append a list of the names of the gentlemen who attended the Levee held by H. E. the Governor in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Thursday. The names first given are those of the gentlemen who stood near His Excellency while the ceremony was proceeding; the others, arranged alphabetically, are those of the gentlemen who were presented in the ordinary manner:—

Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.	Hector, J.
" S. Mansield.	Henry, G. F.
" Mr. Justice Newton.	Heme, P.
" Mr. Justice Warden.	Hewett, G. B.
" L. H. Bayley, Advocate General.	Hoare, R. Gurney.
" A. M. Campbell.	Hodgson, Major.
" Alex. Brown.	Homjee Cursetjee Dady.
" A. D. Sassoon.	Hooper, G.
" Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.	Hunter, W. F.
" Col. Marriott, Secretary to Govt.	Hutchinson, J. F.
" Byramjee Jejeebhoy.	Hoyer, F.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	Irodell, Captain.
Dr. Arnott, C.B.	Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.
" Gordon, C.B.	Jefferson.
Sir Scarf-ul-Omrah, K.C.S.I., of Madras.	Jefferson, F.
Mr. Conne, Secretary to Government.	Johnson, J. C. V.
Brigadier-General Stock.	Johnstone, Surgeon-Major.
Col. Kennedy, Secretary to Government.	Joynt, Dr.
" Fife, Secretary to Government.	Judge, G. S.
" Trevor, R.E.	Kamadass Muncharam.
" Colby, Deputy Master General of the Army.	Kettlewell, Captain.
" Schneider, Judge Advocate General.	Kouadeno Bedarkar.
Rev. Dr. Wilson, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.	King, B. M.
Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government.	Kinnaird, T. B.
Mr. Chapman, Accountant General.	Kittredge, G. A.
Mr. Webderburn, Under-Secretary to Government.	Knox, W.
Mr. Wylie, Acting Secretary to Government.	Lafrance, Captain.
Colonel Anderson, Political Agent in Kattywar.	Lang, C.
	Langdon, A.
Abraham, W.	Latham, F. C.
Adam, Lieut.	Laughton, Major.
Adams, A.	Leames, C. Stanger.
Addis, W.	Leathes, F. Stanger.
Ahlers, R.	Leckie, Colonel.
Allen, G. W., Lieut., R. N.	Leith, Tyrrel.
Anastass Manjee.	Leith, Percy.
Arumugum, P.	Legat, J. C.
Ardaseer Dossabhoy.	Logan, E. W. S.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.	Lord, J. C.
Arthur, W.	Loudon, W.
Ashley, A. E.	Lukmidass Khimjee.
Ashley, H. E.	Lumsdaine, Surgeon-Major.
Atkins, L.	Lynch, G. S.
Atmaram Pandurang.	Lyons, Captain.
Babajee Das smanjee.	Lyons, Major.
Bainbridge, Lieut., R. N.	Macalister, J.
Baker, W. A., Captain, R. E.	Macdonald, Major.
Balfour, M.	Macfarlane, M.
Bamerman, Major.	Mackinlay, J.
Bapoojee Vicajee.	Macnaughtan, D.
Barker, W. S.	Macnamara, Dr. J.
Barretto, J.	Maclean, R. M.
Barrow, H. W.	Madden, P. D., Lieutenant
Baup, E.	Maganlal, H.
Bayly, G. H.	Macpherson, Rev. D.
Beale, Colonel.	Macpherson, J.
Beaumont, F.	Mainwaring, R. M.
Becher, Lieutenant.	Manekjee Dadabhoy.
Benn, C. E.	Manekjee Cursetjee.
Bensley, C. D.	Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Berthon, Captain.	Marcroft, J.
Beyts, J. N.	Marryat, Lieut.
Bhagwandass Purshotumdass.	Mayhew, C. J.
Bhaiee Soondeerjee.	Mcculloch, S.
Bhau Daji, Dr.	Meara, Captain, R.N.
Bigg, E.	Merrit, J. H.
Bigg, R.	Migott, G. S., Captain.
Biggs, T. H.	Milford, Major.
Birdwood, H.	Mills, Surgeon-Major.
Boate, H.	Molesey, G. T.
Bodger, John.	Mongomery, Rev. R.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.	Moore, A. C.
Booker, G. W.	Morarjee Gooculdass.
Boyd, Rev. Dr. C.	Morrees, E.
Broome, Lieut.	Morse, Lieut. Colonel, R. A.
Broad, A.	Mouat, M.
Brown, J. W.	Moyle, Lieut.-Col.
Brown, J. A.	Mull, M.
Buchanan, G. N.	Muller, N.
Bulger, Professor.	Murphy, H. D. la Poer.
Bulkley, T. A.	Nanda Ali Rogay.
Bunsby, J.	Nana Morojee.
Busine, Captain.	Nanabooy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Byramjee Dadabhoy.	Narayan Dinanath.
Cama, K. R.	Narayen Vasudevjee.
Cameron, J.	Neele, K.
Campbell, R., Captain.	Negroponte, J. P.
Candy, Professor.	Niven, Dr.
Candy, Major.	Norman, G.
Carew, Lieut.	Nowrojee Furdoonjee.
Carroll, E. B.	Nasserwanjee Candabhoy.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.	Oliphant, F. J.
Chalk, F.	Ommiston, T.
Chapman, F. H.	Orr, J. W.
Coleman, Capt.	Osler, William H.
Collins, H.	Ottesen, Captain.
Colomb, Captain, R. N.	Pandoorung, D.
Connon, J.	Paris, W.
Cowasjee Daby Limjee.	Partridge, Dr.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.	Paterson, J.
Collum, W., Surgeon-Major.	Peel, W. F.
Cleary, J.	Pelle, C.
Cleveland, H.	Pestonjee Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
Crawford, R. L.	Phelps, A., Captain.
Crowe, W. H.	Pickering, J.
Cruickshank, G. M., Lieut., R.E.	Preston, A.
Currey, C.	Prior, H. L.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.	Pryce, J. E.
Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.	Punnett, T. F.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee.	Rajanath Narayen.
Dady Manockjee Limjee.	Ramchunder Luxmidass.
Davey, Surgeon-Major.	Ranken, J.
Davis, Major.	Ratti, Major.
DeQuadros, M. R.	Reid, G. B.
Dhirjlal Gattrum.	Reid, Lestock.
Dhirjlal Mathuradass.	Reynolds, G. H.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.	Reynolds, F.
Dods, D.	Rigmond, D.
Doering, E.	Robinson, Captain.
Dooley, J.	Robinson, J.
Dossabhoy Framjee.	Rule, E.
Douglas, J.	Rustomjee Cursetjee Mody.
Druitt, G.	Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Ducat, W., Captain, R. E.	Ryan, P.
Dumbell.	Sassoon, Arthur D.
Dunbar, J.	Sassoon, E. D.
Dunlop, H.	Sassoon, Silas.
Dunlop, W. H.	Schroeder, G. A.
Duxbury, J. R.	Scoble, A. R.
Dymock, M.	Searle, Lieut.
Elginton, A.	Shamrao Narayen.
Elder, Major.	Shaw, J. A.
Edwardes, Captain.	Shepherd, J. A.
Emerson, W.	Showell, R. H.
Faleany, J.	Skinner, C. A., Lieut., R.E.
Fannie, C.	Skinner, W. G.
Farren, G. H.	Slater, D. M'L.
Farren, C. F.	Smith, A. Pye.
Ferguson, T. B.	Smith, Dr. F. H.
Firth, J.	Smith, R. C., Lieut.
Flynn, J.	Smith, H. Crawforth
Fogerty, W.	Smith, James.
Forman, H.	Soares, H.
Fox, C. E.	Southey, Lieut. Col., R. E.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.	Steenacker, A.
Fry, J.	Stevens, F. W
Fuller, Lieut. Col., R. E.	Stothert, Rev. R.,
Gerard, A.	Stuart, C. A.
Giles, S.	Stuart, J.
Govind Kurkaray.	Sylvester, Surgeon-Major.
Grahana, D.	Tasks, E.
Grant, J. P.	Taylor, A.
Griffiths, T.	Taylor, C. H.
Gumpert, A. C.	Taylor, J.
Gunpatrao Bhaskarjee.	Taylor, T. E.
Hajee Ibranim Jeetaykur	Tennent, W. M.
Hall, Captain.	Thacker, Lieut. Col.
Hamilton, R.	Tawanes, C.
Harby, G. J., Lieut.	Taomson, H. P.
Hardaday, E. F.	Tessral, Surgeon-Major
Harug, C.	Trueman, Captain.
Harper, G.	Turner, C.
Harrison, A. C.	Venayekrow Sunkerse d.
Hatch, Colonel, R. A	Vinay, H.
Haveith, A.	Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.
Hay, A.	Vix, E.
Hearn, A. V.	Vicsto, T. A.
Heathcote, Major.	Warden, J. L.
	Warden, Major.
	Walker, F.
	Walcott, E. S.
	Wallace, R.
	Wallace, R.
	Warneken, R.
	Wassoodew Bamboorung.
	Wemall, J.
	Westropp, Lieut.-Col.
	White, J. S.
	Wilkinson, C.
	Wilson, Rev. C. T.,
	Wilson, J.
	Windram, J.
	Winterpel.
	Wood, W. M.
	Young, Major.

THE ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO THE

SPIRITUALISM VERSUS POSITIVISM.

AMONG the many pamphlets which have lately issued from the press in wild goose flocks is one entitled "Spiritualism *vs.* Positivism; being a Letter and Challenge to G. H. Lewes, Esq., Professor Tyndall, *et hoc genus coco rum*, by G. Damiani." And this is the challenge: Mr. Damiani offers to wager £500 against the scientific unbelievers aforesaid that he will prove "by evidence sufficient to establish any fact in history or in a criminal or civil court of justice" the following positions:—

First,—That intelligent communications and answers to questions put proceed from dead and inert matter in a manner inexplicable by any generally recognized law of nature Secondly,—That dead and inert matter does move without the aid of any mechanical or known chemical agency, and in defiance of all the admitted laws of gravitation. Thirdly,—That voices appertaining to no one in the flesh are heard to speak and hold rational converse with men.

Mr. Damiani proposes that "a jury of twenty-four gentlemen, twelve to be chosen by each party (such jury to consist exclusively of members of the learned professions and literary men) to decide whether or not the facts contained in the above propositions are conclusively proved *per testes—i. e.*, by witnesses of established character; a majority of the twenty-four to ecide." And then:—

Immediately upon the above wager being decided, either way, I offer a like challenge of five hundred guineas—the ownership of this second sum of one thousand guineas to depend upon the establishment of the fact contained in the propositions already given," by experiments conducted in the actual presence" of the twenty-four gentlemen who have decided the previous wager; the verdict of the majority to decide in this case likewise.

Mr. Damiani adds that he "hopes this is plain English," and awaits an answer to the challenge.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE TRUE DANGER OF TOBACCO.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 31.)

THE long struggle between the votaries and the opponents of Tobacco, which has raged at intervals for the last three hundred years, is, we suspect, very nearly at an end. The world smokes just as the world eats, and sees as little necessity for defending the one practice as the other. It recognizes evils arising from oversmoking just as it recognizes evils arising from overeating; but is no more alarmed by stories of paralysis produced by cigars than by reports of apoplexy from roast goose. It sets down the victims in either case as slightly silly persons, and goes on its way with a remark about the uses of moderation. But that the Governments of Europe have seized with natural eagerness on a new and tempting opportunity of taxation, and that there is but one mode of smoking, the narghile, which looks graceful, the women of the West would, we believe ere this, have adopted the practice, as their sisters in the East have done, and the victory of the weed would be complete. Mankind have discovered, in fact, a new pleasure so great that it tempts them to overcome an instinctive disgust so genuine that the first cigar makes everybody sick, do not see any counter-balancing evil, and will not be lectured into giving the pleasure up. Moralists indeed have pretty nearly abandoned their efforts in despair. A man like Dean Close now and then says a harsh word against an enjoyment which he regards as purely sensual, and an economist occasionally makes a fuss about the waste of money it involves—a waste very curiously great if we assume that tobacco has no effect either for good or evil; but as a rule these austere thinkers have concentrated most of their attention upon alcohol, a much less dubious subject for the eloquence of ascetisism. The only serious attacks now come from the fastidious, who in some countries have contrived to make it bad taste to smoke in a woman's presence; and from physicians, who every now and then are startled by isolated facts into reviewing the popular decision. Some such facts seem recently to have come before a well-known physiologist, who, in "St. Paul's Magazine" for this month, does a little thinking aloud upon the matter, arriving of course, with some hesitation upon one point to be noticed directly, at the popular ion. It is, he says, a fallacy to argue that nicotine in the concentrated form, or an e of ordinary tobacco, is poisonous, e a smaller dose must in its degree be s too. Quantity alters quality somes we see in the cases of alcohol, opium, n flesh meat, all of which can be made a strong poison, but in reasonable doses oxious or beneficial. The effect of the es not cumulative when the smoker is in an ordinary state of health, any more than the effect of daily glasses of wine or cups of tea, either of which may be taken for seventy years with as little consequence at the close of life as at first. There are, no doubt, states of health in which a small dose may be highly injurious or even poisonous, and the essayist in "St. Paul's" gives, with characteristic clearness, an explanation of this circumstance, the cause, as he thinks, of much of the prejudice against tobacco:—

"The stomach is quite capable of absorbing the poison but it absorbs it slowly compared with the rapidity of the process by which the poison is excreted; and in consequence of this greater rapidity of excretion, although all the poison may be absorbed, yet at no one moment is there sufficient quantity in the blood to produce injury. 'Spread out the thunder into its minutest tones' says Schiller, 'and it becomes a lullaby for children.' Spread out the deadliest poison in minute doses, and it becomes a medicine,—as we know from the daily use of strychnine, prussic acid, and other energetic poisons, in medical practice. Now, when a poison is rapidly excreted by the skin, lungs, and kidneys, so that an accumulation in the blood is prevented, all injury is avoided; a succession of minute doses not being the same as one concentrated dose. But if from any cause the rapidity of excretion be arrested, an accumulation takes place, and thus a small dose comes to have the effect to a large dose. This is not hypothesis; it has been proved by Hermann of Berlin, who found that the dose of curare which was quite innocuous when injected into the stomach of a rabbit became almost immediately fatal if the vessels of the kidneys were tied, thus preventing the excretion from taking place through the kidneys. Hermann also found—what, indeed, Brown Sequard had long ago proved—that the dose of alcohol which was fatal to an animal which it put exposed to the cold, passed away without serious effects when the animal was kept very warm,—the heat accelerating and the cold retarding the excretion from the skin."

But in the great majority of cases small doses of tobacco are as entirely innocuous as small doses of the very dangerous poison contained in tea.

The experience of mankind, which after all is the best guide, is, we need not say, in exact accord with this view, and tobacco might be pronounced a harmless luxury but for one exceptional fact, which is noticed by the writer in "St. Paul's Magazine," but which is dismissed far too summarily. He admits, with a freedom which will please the few resolute opponents of tobacco, that its use in excess is very injurious, producing nervous complaints, hysteria, mental weakness, and sometimes paralysis, and very justly sets that aside as an evil incident to almost every habit of mankind. Alcohol, coffee, and even ordinary food may all be made dangerous by taking too much, and "the argument from excess is an excess of argument"—the only important point as to that matter being the limit of moderation, which differs with every individual, and with the state of the digestion on each separate day, or even hour, tobacco before breakfast being injurious to many men who can smoke after it with impunity. But those who use tobacco want an swer, either from the lay physiologist of the St. Paul's" or from the medical profession, to a ch more subtle question. Has not tobacco a perty belonging to very few substances ich makes its use exceptionally dangerous, ich more dangerous, say, than that of alcohol, the property, that is, when administered in overdose, of effecting some *permanent* ange, probably in the spinal cord, which ders the victim for ever after liable to injury m the minutest dose? This writer does not pretend to answer that question as it could be answered in the "Lancet," but he has had special reason to study the action of tobacco, and believes that the following three cases quoted in the magazine, from Dr. Druhen's work on tobacco, point to the one real danger arising from its use:—

"Case I. M. T., an advocate, aged thirty, of athletic frame, began in 1849 to manifest symptoms of a spinal affection, which continued till the summer of 1855. These symptoms fluctuated considerably, but they resisted all treatment. At last, Dr. Druhen, suspecting that the disturbing cause was excessive smoking, persuaded his patient to give up this bad habit. All the symptoms disappeared as if by enchantment, and at the end of one month the cure was complete. M. T. enjoyed excellent health for some time, but one day dinning with the Doctor he entreated to be allowed to indulge in a cigar. The permission was refused, but he persisted and smoked. No sooner had he finished his second cigar than I saw him hastily quit the table. I rose also in some anxiety and he confessed that all his old sensations had returned. This indication was decisive. M. T. henceforth entirely gave up his cigar, took steel tonics for a month, and has ever since enjoyed robust health."—Case II. M observed that for some years his energies had been declining; he was excessively thin, ate little, and only found comfort in smoking very strong cigars. He complained of acute abdominal pains every afternoon, which only ceased at night; trembling of the limbs, palpitations, and sometimes sickness. He was advised to relinquish tobacco during one month; did so, and all the symptoms disappeared; but he afterwards declared that he would rather endure the sufferings than be deprived of tobacco. He resumed his old habit, and the old pains returned.—Case III. A man aged forty-five, of lymphatic temperament, extremely sober, and very regular in all his habits, was troubled by the premonitory symptoms of [illegible] choly mania. He was perfectly aware of his hallucinations, but could not escape them. After two or three weeks' medical treatment they passed away, and he resumed his labours at the bank, where he held the post of cashier. M. Druhen accidentally learned that his patient was a smoker,—a moderate smoker,—and that during his treatment the desire for tobacco had not made itself felt, but on his recovery he again resumed his cigar, and once more the renounced tobacco entirely, and from that day has had no recurrence of the symptoms."

There are physicians in London who could add greatly to this list. One we know watched a case in which a violent nervous and mental affection, cured by the disuse of tobacco, returned after an interval of years when the patient had thoughtlessly smoked a few cigars, and disappeared again on the cessation of the habit; and numbers of smokers will testify to occasional "fits" of severe *malaise* from a smaller allowance of tobacco than usual. Is it not, then, at least possible if the facts are true—and every physician in large practice knows them to be correct,—that almost any devotee of tobacco may accidentally get an overdose, and may thenceforward be liable to suffer more or less severely whenever the ordinary dose happens not to be carried off as rapidly as usual? The poison is then absorbed, as the writer in the "St. Paul's" describes, and a permanent, though it may be minute, injury is inflicted on the nervous system. In what way the overdose alters the victim's liability to attack is a question for physiologists; but it may be held to be certain that it does and though we have called the action special it is not, unique. The vaccine virous permanently alters the liability of every child in the empire to be poisoned by small-pox, there are drugs—are there not?—which produce a liability to epilepsy, and an overdose of mercury will intensify the action of calomel swallowed years afterwards. The old superstition about antidotes probably had its origin in facts of the same kind, observed, perhaps in times when men had a greater capacity for believing what they saw than they have in this century of ours. If this suggestion is correct, and no other explains the facts, tobacco is a permanent danger to mankind, important whenever the conditions of men's lives or the specialties of their constitutions make overdoses probable.

It would be very useful to ascertain, if it were possible, what those conditions and constitutions are, an inquiry towards which the writer in the "St. Paul's" gives us very little help. It has been proved by experiment that inaction of the kidneys makes nicotine additionally dangerous, and the essayist lays it down as a proposition that anything which diminishes excretory action, a severe fall in the temperature, for example, creates danger. So probably does any severe reduction in the pulse, if coincident with the overdose; or hunger, or deep depression of mind. Constitutions vary so infinitely that is scarcely possible to lay down many rules, but most pysicians would, we imagine, endorse one or two; as, for example, that a severe cold is always a hint to diminish tobacco, that it should never be taken fasting, and that to most men it is specially, and as it were *oddly*, injurious during the intervals of sleep. That last is a caution smokers do not need,—in Europe at least—but snuffakers do, and it is one which this writer, without pretending to understand the reason, offers seriously. One pinch of snuff taken between sleeping and waking at night will do more to produce the symptoms of nicotine poisoning than a boxful taken in the day-time, will produce in many cases actual vomiting hours after. And, finally, it may be laid down as an axiom that men of highly-strung, sensitive, nervous organizations, and men who habitually eat little, are better without tobacco. They need it least, it is on them that it exerts its worst effects, and they, of all men, are most liable to become slaves to the indulgence, which they fancy relieves the dyspepsia it produces. To all sufferers from tobacco, we would add that if the theory we have tried to maintain is correct,—and we speak as those who know by dreary experience the hold tobacco gets over the affections,—there is no remedy whatever except total abstinence. If the mischief has once been done, one cigar or one pinch of snuff is as bad as a hundred. Some of them can act on the advice without an effort, nothing in the history of tobacco being so conclusive as the readiness with which many confirmed victims give up the habit,—a readiness in part due, it may be, to the fact that no consequences follow is disuse such as follow the disuse of opium or alcohol. Others could as soon be broken of opium smoking, or dram drinking as of tobacco, and for them there is only one useful line of advice. Fight the habit with your whole will and attention, as if it were a shutter or a twitch. Bear the torture of disuse as you would bear a disease; go to bed, or to sea, and remember that one cigar or one pinch of snuff will in bad cases re-arouse, after an interval of months, the insatiable crave.

In the first nine months of the present year England sent abroad 2,188,591,288 yards of cotton pieces goods manufactured in that country—a larger quantity by nearly 150,000,000 yards than in the corresponding period of 1867, the year of the largest export of cotton manufactures ever known.

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Claret.....	'Medoc	" 9	"
Do. ...	'Lormont'	" 12	"

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.

IND COOPE & Co

A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE—Orders from Messrs and large Consumers of finest dry Champagne are solicited for the above.

Our first parcel prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and expected to arrive here by Ship "Amazi" in January next, is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 dozen case Rs. 74. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

1st December 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...	Quarts in Cases of	...	1 doz. each
Do.	...Pints	do.	... 2 "
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	... 1 "
Do.	...Pints	do.	... 2 "
HOCK.....	(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do ...	1 "
Do.....	(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do ...	1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Box

Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each		
Do. .....(St. Julien)		1

W. NICOL & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS, MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

CHAMPAGNE.	Quarts	Rs.
Champagne ..... Titus Newhouse ...	"	18
do. Rose		20
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.		
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg F. Kehrmann. Quarts		34
do. Hock..... do.	"	22
do. Moselle..... do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel... do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2 ..... Titus Newhouse,,		30
do. Moselle No. 2 ..... do. Pints		31
do. Moselle No. 1 ..... do. Quarts		22
do. Moselle No. 1 ..... do. Pints		23
STILL HOCK.		
Queen Victoria Vineyard. G. M., Pabstmann Son Quarts		54
do. do. do.	"	48
Marcobrunner ..... do.	"	30
Bonzental Steinwein..... do.	"	24
Liebfraumilch..... do.	"	24
Laubenheimer..... do.	"	17
Schloss Johannisberg...Gebr. Schmits	"	36
CLARETS.	Quarts	Rs.
Chateau de Issau ... R. G. Hobbs & Co....	"	34
Bages Pauliac..... do.	"	34
Milon Pauliac ..... do.	"	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emilion... do.	"	28
Vrai-canon .....H. and C. Balaresque..	"	24
Chateau d'Issaus... do.	"	19
Chateau Larose ..... H. Hernozant & Co....	"	24
Chateau Leoville ... do.	"	19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil Francfils Aine..... do.	"	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc do.	"	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux ... do.	"	24
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.		
Sherry No. 4 .....Titus Newhouse...	Quarts.	26
Old Champagne Cognac...H. & C. Balaresque.	"	22
Brandy .....H. Hibelot & Co.	"	18
do. ..... do.	"	20
do. ..... R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	18
do. ..... do.	"	24
Old Cognac ..... do.	"	30
Absynthe ..... do.	"	30
Burgundy Porto ..... do.	"	12
do. ..... do.	"	16
Best Old Cognac ..... do.	"	30
do .....Blanchy Freres & Co.	"	30
Old Cognac ..... do.	"	22
Brandy ..... John Bakes	"	15
Bonekamp of Manghitter ..... H. Underberg		
Albrecht	"	20
Magenbitter..... Idocins Roberts.....	"	20
German Beer (4 doz. cases) H. Deetjen	"	20

Terms—Cash.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, November, 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c. of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B—ASK for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

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